SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE NEPHI SEGMENT OF THE WASATCH FAULT ZONE, EASTERN JUAB COUNTY, UTAH

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Research supported by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Department of the Interior, under USGS award 1434-93-G-2343 to the Utah Geological Survey. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the U.S. Government.

Base map from U.S. Geological Survey, 1:24,000 scale Santaquin (1979), Mona (1979), and Nephi (1983) quadrangles.

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS Glacial Lacustrine Colluvial Artificial deposits deposits Stream Fan Bonneville lake cycle Regressive (Provo) phase af2 Transgressive (Bonneville) phase Unconformity Bedrock deposits Tertiary Mesozoic Unconformity Paleozoic Unconformity Precambrian

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS (see appendix in text pamphlet for detailed descriptions)

LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS

DEPOSITS YOUNGER THAN THE BONNEVILLE LAKE CYCLE (HOLOCENE TO UPPERMOST PLEISTOCENE)

Young lacustrine and marsh deposits

Lacustrine, marsh, and alluvial deposits, undivided

DEPOSITS OF THE PROVO (REGRESSIVE) PHASE OF THE BONNEVILLE LAKE CYCLE (UPPER PLEISTOCENE)

Lacustrine gravel

laly

DEPOSITS OF THE BONNEVILLE (TRANSGRESSIVE) PHASE OF THE BONNEVILLE LAKE CYCLE (UPPERMOST PLEISTOCENE)

Deltaic deposits, primarily sand and gravel

Lacustrine silt and clay

Lacustrine gravel lbg

Lacustrine sand

al1

Lacustrine silt and clay

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS

DEPOSITS OF STREAM ALLUVIUM

Stream alluvium, unit 1 (upper Holocene)

Stream alluvium, unit 2 (middle Holocene to uppermost Pleistocene) al2

> Stream alluvium related to the Provo phase of the Bonneville lake cycle (uppermost Pleistocene)

ALLUVIAL-FAN DEPOSITS

Fan alluvium, unit 1 (upper Holocene) af1

(uppermost Pleistocene)

Fan alluvium, unit 2 (middle Holocene to uppermost Pleistocene)

Fan alluvium related to Bonneville phase of the Bonneville lake cycle

Fan alluvium, undivided (upper to middle Pleistocene; pre-Bonneville lake

GLACIAL DEPOSITS

Younger fan alluvium, undivided (Holocene to uppermost Pleistocene)

Till of the Bells Canyon advance equivalent (uppermost Pleistocene, Pinedale equivalent)

EOLIAN DEPOSITS

Eolian sand and silt (Holocene to uppermost Pleistocene)

COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS

Debris flows, unit 1 (upper Holocene) cd1

Debris flows, unit 2 (middle Holocene to uppermost Pleistocene)

Hillslope colluvium (Holocene to uppermost Pleistocene)

Rock-fall and talus deposits (Holocene to uppermost Pleistocene)

Younger landslide deposits (Holocene to uppermost Pleistocene)

Older landslide deposits (upper Pleistocene to upper Tertiary?) Colluvium and alluvium, undivided (Holocene to middle Pleistocene)

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ARTIFICIAL DEPOSITS

Artificial fill and associated disturbed ground (historical)

BEDROCK

Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Paleogene)

Cartography by Lori J. Douglas

Tertiary-Mesozoic sedimentary rocks (Paleogene and Upper Cretaceous)

Paleozoic sedimentary rocks (Permian to Cambrian)

Precambrian metamorphic rocks (Proterozoic and Archean)

Mesozoic sedimentary rocks (Cretaceous to Triassic)

MAP SYMBOLS

Contact-Solid where well or approximately located; dotted where concealed.

Normal fault- Wasatch fault zone. Bar and ball on down-dropped side. Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed.

Normal fault-Bar and ball on down-dropped side of bedrock faults (compiled from Witkind and Weiss, 1991). Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed.

Thrust fault-Sawteeth on overriding plate or block in bedrock only (compiled from Witkind and Weiss, 1991).

Topographic escarpment-Escarpments formed by fluvial or lacustrine processes. Where escarpment coincides with the contact between map units, ticks face upslope; dashed where approximately located.

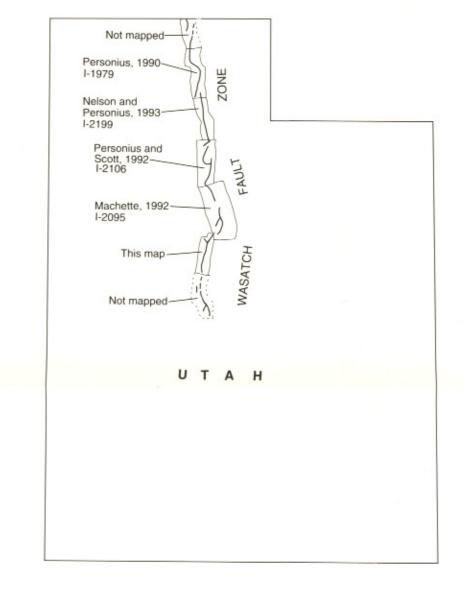
Landslide escarpment-Main and minor scarps formed by landsliding; most scarps are mapped within landslide deposits (clsy or clso); may coincide with geologic contacts; ticks face downslope; dashed where approximately

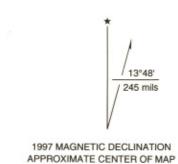
Major, continuous, or prominent shorelines related to levels of the Bonneville lake cycle-May coincide with contact or topographic

Highest shoreline of the Bonneville (transgressive) phase

Other shorelines of the Bonneville phase-Mostly transgressive; dashed where approximately located.

Fiducial marks





10,000

KILOMETERS SCALE 1: 50,000

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